Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XLI.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830. [NUMBER 2,090.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, the Amateurs will have the honor of representing the farce of

THE ELECTION,

Altered and adapted from Foote's farce of the Mayor of Garratt.

To which will be added the laughable entertainment of

Animal Magnetism.

Tickets and Places may be had at the Theatre on Tuesday the 29th, and Wednesday the 30th instant.

Boxes 6 Rupees	Pit 4 Rupees
Upper Boxes 3 Rs	Gallery 2 Rs

☞ Gentlemen are requested not to offer money at the doors.

No persons admitted behind the scenes excepting those actually engaged in the performance.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of MAHOMED ESSOOL late of Bombay, Mahomedan and Syrang of the Ship *Caledonia* deceased, may be granted to VICCAJEE MEERJEE for and on behalf of himself and Motichund Amichund and Cursetjee Framjee the owners of the Ship Caledonia, Creditors on the Estate and Effects of the said Mahomed Essool deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. —Dated this 15th day of June 1830.

DAN. BOWDEN SMITH.
PROCTER.

જાહેર ખબર*

શ્રી મુમ્બઈ વાલો મરનાર મુશલમાન ગ્રેગેમદ ઈઉસાપ વાંહાંણા ફ્રેલેડાની શાનો શરંગ કિ ધાણીની શધલી માલમાલ ખત તથા જેવાજખી ફોર્ડ તે તથા માંગાનાનુ વકીલાતનાંમું લેવાશાહુ શ્રી મુમ્બઈની જુડીકેટરની શ્રુપરીમ ફ્રોરટગ્રો વી ક્રાજ મેહરબખી પેતાને તથા મોતીચંદ અમરીચંદ તથા ખરશેદજ પરામજી જેહનાવો વાંહાંણા ફ્રેલેડાનીમાંનાં ધણીઓછે તથા ઉપર કરેલા ગ્રેગેમદ ઈઉસાપની માલ મીલકતનાં માગણનારાઓછે તેણાંવો શાહુ અરજ કીધીછે જે મહને મલે તેશાહુ શરવે લેઓ જેહેનાં વાલેશાના ફોર્ડ તેહેને જાહેર થાય*

તારીખ ૧૫ શ્રી જુન શને ૧૮૩૦

ડાનીમલ ધમાડજ ઈશરીય

યકલ*

WANTED.

A GOOD PRESSMAN.—Apply at Captain MOLESWORTH'S, Mazagon. One who understands his business well, will receive 15 Rs pay a month.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

जो कोणी चांगला प्रेसमान व्हाण जे ठरयाचे छापाचे काम जाणणारा असेल त्याणें माजगावांत कपतान मोलस्वर्थ साहेबांचे घरीं हजीर व्हावें - जरतो त्याकामांत निपुण असला तर त्यास पंधरा रुपये दरमाहा मिळतील - मुंबई तारीख २१ जुन सन १८३०

PHELP'S SHERRY.

A FEW Hhds. of the above fine Sherry for Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Rs 300 pr. Hhd. Cash.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last will and Testament of ANUNTA MADOWJEE Hindoo late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to JANKEYBOY, the eldest widow of the said deceased and also one of the Executrix named in and appointed by the said last will and Testament; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.— Dated this 21st day of June 1830.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

जाहीरनामा

मुंबैतिल सुप्रेम कोर्ट जुडीकेटर मधे अजे केला आहे कीं केला सबासि अनंता माधवजी झांत होंदु मुंबैकर यांचे मृत्यु पत्राचा अधिकार गंगा भागेथी जानकी बाई कैलास बासीचा जेष्ट स्त्री आणि सरर्ज मृत्यु पत्रांत नांवे लीहून वकील ठरावीले आहेत त्यातील येक ईस चावा त्यास ज्यांस त्यांत समध असेल त्यां सर्वास हे वर्तमान कळवीले आहे ता। २१ माहे जुन सन १८३० ईसवी

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. THAT MOROBA DAMOTHERJEE and WITTOBA DAMOTHERJEE Executors of the late Damother Boogajee having contracted with ATMARAM SAGOON SINOY to sell him the deceased's House, situated at or near Washerman's Tank without the Town Walls of Bombay, in the neighbourhood of Dhondoo Navion Poy, if any person or persons have any claim, title or demand thereto, he, she or they are hereby required to make the same known in writing to PANDOORANG GUNPUT DALVIE within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 23rd day of June 1830.

For Sale

AT THE
WAREHOUSES
OF
Messrs. JOHN GILDER AND CO.

THE following SUPERIOR WINE, &c. lately received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Co. of London, viz.

Pale Sherry	@ Rs	24	per doz.
Brown Ditto	" "	24	" "
Old Port	" "	20	" "
Constantia in pints	" "	17	" "
Old Cognac Brandy	" "	15	" "
Pale Brandy	" "	15	" "
Geneva	" "	12	" "

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

WOOLER AND CO.

HAVE Received for Sale on Commission a Handsome Light Mail Coach, built in London expressly for this Country and remarkably Light, neatly fitted up inside with a complete Set of Harness for four Horses, together with some spare articles. It has been occasionally driven in Bombay, and is now offered for Sale, the owner of it having left this Presidency.

PRICE Rs 5,000.
Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

No. 2. Mansion House Place, London,

GENERAL AGENCY, Conducted by MESSRS. FORBES and THEW, upon the most favourable terms, and with the utmost punctuality and attention to the *interests* of *their* employers.

Mr. Robert Forbes, residing in the City of London, and long established as a Merchant, gives him a connexion and intimate knowledge of business (in all its branches) which cannot fail to prove otherwise than highly beneficial to the undertaking.

Major Robert Thew having served in the Indian Army for twenty five years; may be considered to possess some local knowledge, likely to be useful, in conducting the details of business, connected with India.

Messrs. Forbes and Thew, pledge themselves to those, who may be pleased to entrust them with orders, to use every possible exertion, to ensure satisfaction and by a faithful discharge of their duty prevent disappointment, or any unnecessary expence to their Correspondents.

They will confine themselves strictly to the mere charge, of "Merchant's Commission," on articles forwarded to India.

Money transactions, in the public Funds or elsewhere, and goods consigned for sale conducted at the *lowest* rate of Commission.

Shipments of Supplies for Messes, would generally be made, in the months of May and November, and provided remittances were *not* sent, along with the orders, (or some particular arrangement for payment, pointed out,) they would draw upon the Presidents of the Messes or their Agents in India, at the exchange of the day; which would enable them to make their purchases with *Cash;* thereby saving to the Mess, the advance in price, which shipping upon *Credit* must occasion, and at the same time affording to the Regiment the convenience of *not* having to pay for the supplies, until *two* or *three* months, after their arrival in India.

Messrs. Forbes and Thew, beg to offer their services to their *Friends* in India, and the public at large, and earnestly entreat them for the favor of their commissions, in the execution of which they feel perfectly confident they will give every satisfaction.

All Letters are requested to be addressed to Messrs. FORBES AND THEW.

LLOYD'S COFFEE HOUSE,
London.

Mrs. STACY OF CALCUTTA,

Milliner, Habit and Corset Maker.

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of the Presidency of Bombay, that she will be happy to execute Commissions of every description in the above line, and has AT ALL TIMES on hand the most elegant Assortment of Millinery, Baby Linen, &c. &c. &c.

Orders accompanied by a reference for Payment will be strictly attended to.

MILLINERY WARE ROOMS,
No 6 Govt. Place.

FOR SALE

AT MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE'S Stables, next to Byramjee Cowasjee's stables, Bendy Bazaar street, Three fine powerful ARAB bred HORSES, colors bay, grey and flea-bitten, from 13 to 14 hands high, arrived lately from the Persian Gulph, per *Shahool Ahmed,* well broke in for saddle. For particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NASSERWANJEE.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE 4th Vol. of the Transactions of the "MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA" is ready for delivery to Members belonging to the BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT, on applying at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

Daly's buildings, 23rd June, 1830.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday, the 23rd Instant.

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

SEVERAL cases of Foolscap and Letter Paper; an Invoice of white and Colour'd Pern Thread; Bengal Buggy Harness, Bengal Shoes, and Harness Hides, Bottled Tart Fruits, Jams and Jellies, several Cask of Hodgson's Beer, 2 New Europe Trunks, about 100 Dozen Europe Bottled Beer and a quantity of Tinto Wine.

And at Noon several valuable Bull Dogs and Terriers, unless previously disposed of, with any Horses, &c. that may offer, and a choice Invoice of Saddlery.

Carbonell's Claret.

THE above Wine, Imported per Ship *Bencoolen,* may be had at the Godowns of FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. in cases of 3 and 6 dozen.

1st Growth, at Rs 45 per Dozen.
3d do at 30 .....

Nesbit Lane, 23rd June, 1830.

MIDDLETON SORELA SHERRY.

A FEW Butts, Hhds. and Quarter casks of the above Wine, for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at the following prices, viz.

Butts.....	Rs 350 to Rs	700
Hhds.....	" 250 to "	350
Qr. Casks....	" 200	

Terms cash.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

Symond's Madeira WINE.

A FEW Pipes and Hhds. of the above Wine for sale at the Godowns of Messrs FORBES AND Co., at the following prices, for Cash, viz.

London Particular per Pipe	Rs	475
per Hhd.	"	250
Ditto Market per Pipe.....	"	350

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

FOR SALE,

AT the Godowns next to the Bakery of Messrs. Leggett, and Co. the undermentioned Carriages, vizt.—A Barouchette, painted Green, Brass mountings with Brass mounted Harness.

A Phaeton, painted Green, Brass mountings.—A Barouchette painted Yellow, brass mountings with Brass mounted Harness, and also Two Dennets with patent axles, all built by the first makers, and of very substantial Materials, highly deserving notice. For particulars apply to Mr. M. A. MURZELLO, at the office of Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASEER AND CO.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Book Almanacks for 1830....	2	"
Sheet, Ditto for 1829.....	1	"
Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly exceuted on moderate terms.

THE NEW BOMBAY
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Sale
AT
Messrs. SHOTTON & CO'S
GODOWNS.

LONDON Particular MADEIRA. imported direct from Messrs. Scott Loughman Penfold and Co. at ~~Rs~~. 300 per Hhd.

Teneriffe from Messrs. H. & J. Little and Co. at ~~Rs~~. 400 per Pipe.

Do. in Hogsheads at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Champaigne from Ruinart and Sons of very Superior quality at ~~Rs~~. 35 per dozen.

Do. from other Houses at ~~Rs~~. 25 per dozen.

Superior Pale Sherry from W. D. Shirrieff in 6 dozen cases at ~~Rs~~. 30 per doz.

A small quantity of Marsella Wine from do. at ~~Rs~~. 500 per Pipe.

Do. at ~~Rs~~. 200 per Hhd.

Do. ~~Rs~~. 150 per qr. Cask,

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Shotton and Co.

THE following Wines from R. and J. Cockburn and Co. of Leith

Superior English Claret at ~~Rs~~ 25 pr. Doz.
Fine Old Port.....at do. do. do. do.
Sherry in Buts.... at do. 1200 pr. butt
Sherry in Hogsheads at do. 600 do Hhd.

These Wines are all of very excellent quality and the Sherry in particular is equal, if not superior, to any that has ever been imported into Bombay.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
G O D O W N S
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW of John Manton and Sons Patent Detonating double barrelled GUNS (received direct from the makers) in Mahogany cases, completely furnished with apparatus, Price 750 ~~Rs~~. each.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE
G O D O W N S,
O F
Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

A FEW Chain CABLES of 90 fathoms each, ½ to 1⅛ Inches, at moderate prices.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Sale
AT THE
G O D O W N S
OF
Messrs. SHOTTON & CO.

FRENCH Claret of Good flavor received direct from Messrs, E. W. Cunliffe and Co. of Bordeaux in 1, 3 and 6 Dozen Cases.

At ~~Rs~~ 12 per Dozen for quantities of 6 Dozen or upwards.

At ~~Rs~~ 14 for do. under 6 Dozen.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Freight or Passage
to Madras and Calcutta,
THE SHIP
Cavendish Bentinck,
400 TONS,
CAPT. D. R TAYLOR,

APPLICATION to be made to Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Passage to London,
OR THE
Cape of Good Hope,
THE LONACH,
OF 500 TONS,
R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 3rd July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

For Freight or Passage
to London.
THE NEW BRITISH BUILT BRIG
COLOMBIA,
ORLANDO H. WILSON, R. N.
COMMANDER.

HAS good accommodation for a small party of Passengers, and will be despatched about 20th July.

Application to be made to Messrs WILLAM NICOL AND Co., or to Captain WILSON, at their Office.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

FOR SALE
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE
THE
BOMBAY REGISTER
AND
DIRECTORY
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE
ALMANACK
FOR DITTO.
Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 23*rd June*, 1830.

SINGAPORE.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE AT CANTON.

"The *Gazette* of Authority at Penang in noticing what it terms, "a most satirical attack" upon the public conduct of the Select Committee at Canton, which appeared in the *Hurkaru* of the 5th February, attempts to extenuate the said conduct, in a manner which does not at all satisfy us. In the *Hurkaru* referred to, the Committee are accused of imbecility want of unanimity vaccilation and absurdity—nay, the *Hurkaru* goes so far as to say, that, were it not for such imbecility in the authors of the measure, he would have supposed the whole of the late discussions to have originated in "a deep laid "scheme, to keep up a rumpus, in order to shew "that any attempt to introduce innovation, or "approximate to a free trade, would be productive only of mischief, and that the Chinese "can only be dealt with by a monopoly, as "the citizens of London could at one time only "be addressed by the Recorder"—and altho' "the Committee, "had not wit enough to conceive such a design, yet the acuter heads of the "Company's advocates at home will avail themselves of the argument which the result of the "abortive attempt now making will furnish "them, poor as it is for drowning men will catch "at straws and we all know that the monopoly "is in a sinking condition."

The charges are indeed heavy, but the Editor of the *Hurkaru* states that he founds them upon "highly respectable authority," and altho' they have been partially refuted by Mr. Matheson, when in Calcutta, yet, it does not appear to us, from our own view of the subject, and our knowledge of facts, that the Committee have, or can come off so honourably as some people would wish. Indeed, we have learned that the opinion of two of the most respectable Merchants in this Settlement who were in China, during a part of the rumpus. coincides in every respect with that expressed by the *Hurkaru*. Those Gentlemen assert that Mr. Plowden, from pure disgust at the conduct of his colleagues, determined to leave them to themselves. predicting that their proceedings would all end in a bottle of smoke!

For our part, we will not go so far as to suspect that the whole was "a deep laid scheme," because the alleged grievances were a matter, of just complaint with all Merchants trading at and to Canton and affected the China trade in general, but we agree so far with the *Hurkaru* that the "RESULT would justify the high opinion entertained of the capacity of the Select Committee." But what has been the result? In answer, we shall requote the following paragraphs from one of the latest numbers of the *Canton Register* (a Paper, which, by the bye, we suspect is not so "free from the influence of Government" as the Gazette would make us believe) where after announcing the *return* of *amicable intercourse* between the Select Committee and the Viceroy, "to which", the *Register hopes*, "no further interruption would occur," it proceeds to state:

"It would be presumption in us to say, that either this or that point has been gained or rejected. We have however sufficient authority to assert, that many very essential points have been conceded—and these terminating not in the individual advantage of the Company, whose representatives have been the chief advocates in the contest, but for the protection and interests of universal Commerce.

The present Viceroy is reputed to be a character of much intelligence and integrity; and under his promises, many of the reforms demanded are to be adopted. They are such as reason must point out to the enlightened mind, as requisite to be complied with.

And since the adjustment has been accomplished at the earnest solicitations of the Cohong—accompanied by the most undisguised promises from the Viceroy, that on the entry of the Company's Ships into the port. and the resumption of trade, numerous concessions should be made: we cannot but repose in good faith, that every engagement entered into, with so much apparent sincerity, will be most honorably fulfilled."

These passages, will appear to all who are acquainted with the nature of the grievances, to be very dissatisfactory and vague. We find that, depending on the *promises* alone of the Viceroy, who no doubt, is a good sort of man in his own way, the Select Committee, after Mr. Plowden's departure, ordered the Ships to Whampoa, where they were, at the date o that *Register*, "busily engaged in unloading."† But let us compare the above passages with what the *Register* has stated in some of its previous numbers, * (see note) and we find that such promises cannot be depended on—It is evident, therefore that the Committee were either aprehensive for the consequences of the steps they had taken, against the concurrence of their late Chief, or else became impatient at the delay, and loss occasioned by the detention of the Ships; and beginning to flag in their "firmness" and "magnanimity" took the word of the Chinese for the deed and thus returned to an amicable intercourse! In so doing they certainly exhibited a blameable weakness in not continuing firm, under all chances, until the grievances had been fully and actually redressed *after* which and not *before*, they could have renewed the trade with flying colours. Indeed, they of all others, should have been more on their guard against Chinese duplicity. We hope that *now*, a new charge will not be proved against them, viz. that the Committee, after having implicated the whole of the Factories, with the exception of the Americans, and making all concerned nore contemptible in the eyes of the Chinese, for being so easily put off with their specious promises, have made matters just suit their own convenience, and prefering a certainty to an uncertainty, have helped themselves for this season, on the old principle "of every man for himself," &c. wisely judging that they cannot enjoy many more such opportunities.

The two latest Registers received of the 3d and 17th March, merely inform us the former that two or three additional Members have been added to the Hong, and the latter "predicts with much pleasure the amelioration which the "foreign society at Canton is likely to attain by "its departure from that unsocial restriction "which has hitherto prevented females of every "other country from visiting Canton." Some jocularly assert that to attain this *important* point, and not free trade, was what the Committee have been struggling for! But be it as it may, we hope the *Register* will put us in possession of intelligence of a *more* important nature, with regard to the *other* grievances, and announce the fulfilment of all the boasted PROMISES. It cannot—why then, the Public will be left to draw its own conclusions on the measures and capacity of the Select Committee. The *Register*, in our opinion, has been acting the part of an apologist for the Committee, throughout the affair, omitting what would be prejndicial to their interests, and inserting what would just suit their purposes. If the *Register* were to throw off its trammels, and expose the naked truth, as it really is, the public would be thankful, because deeply interested, and one could then question its impartiality.—*Chron. April* 8.

* "The Governor's reply to the representation of the Select Committee has been circulated by His Excellency's order, for the information of foreigners in general. It is a very remarkable document, from the tone of moderation pervading it, and the great labor bestowed in the use of sophistical reasoning to oppose to the arguments of the Committee, and in the deference thus shown to the views of foreigners, it may be considered a novelty in Chinese diplomacy. Not the smallest concession is, however, granted, nor was it indeed to be expected that an abusive system so long quietly submitted to by foreigners, should be at once given up without an effort for its preservation.

Little reliance is attached by the Chinese themselves to the fair professions of the Governor, which are very ingeniously couched in terms of so much caution as to enjoin no obligation on his successor, nor on the Hoppo (as the Collector of foreign Customs is termed) in whose department most of the abuses exist."—*Reg. Dec.* 3, 1829.

CALCUTTA.

Singapore Papers of the 8th, and Penang Gazettes of the 17th and 24th ultimo, reached us yesterday by the *Cecilia*. The former contains an article on the subject of the Select Committee and our remarks upon the conduct of that body, which we shall republish to-morrow. The *Singapore Chronicle* observes, that the *Canton Register* has throughout been the apologist of the Committee, which is undeniable, and few impartial readers will dissent from the opinion that that interesting Journal would have adopted a course, more consistent with its own credit, had it shaken off the trammels of private influence and spoken the truth. We still apprehend, that it will ultimately appear that our original statements respecting the proceedings of the Honourable Select were fully borne out by the facts in every essential particular, and that even in our opinions, we did not exceed the limit of justice.

Our readers have seen what a sensation the celebrated Elephant letter of Lord Ellenborough has created in Parliament. The London Papers are mistaken in supposing that this letter was ever published here, passages were quoted, and a paraphrase of it given, but it never was published, and as many readers have forgotten the substance of it, we repeat it as given in the *Times*, (whose version of it, we believe, to be perfectly correct,) and also the remarks by which it is introduced in that Paper. Nothing could be more wretched not to say discreditable, than Mr. Banker's attempted vindication of this production, unless indeed, it were the noble author's, own defence of it in the Upper House.

Mr. Peel's admission quoted in the article we yesterday gave from the *Times*, embraces as the Editor observes, the whole case against the author of the *Private* letter to Sir John Malcolm. A very ingenious discovery was afterwards made by Mr. Bankes however, that in the most accredited copy which had reached England the expression used was not *renew* but "*review* the charter," and the Hon. Gentleman with a gravity truly surprizing, insisted that this difference in the expression actually changed the character of the whole composition!

The *argument* was about as conclusive as that of the same Honorable gentleman's in defence of the expressions used in the letter, implying a design on the part of the noble author to degrade his Majesty's Judges by striking a death blow at their independence. How it was urged could that be possible. How could his Lordship cherish such an idea, when his own revered parent had been one of the judges of the land! How conclusive! It does not appear however, that Lord Ellenborough himself attempted to shelter himself behind such a paltry quibble as this about the words *renew* and *review*—and perhaps, his Lordship's memory refreshed by a copy of his notable letter, enabled him to recall, that *renew* and not *review* was the word he actually did use.

His Lordship's speech on the subject of the India Committee, is it must be admitted, in unison with the sentiments expressed in his facetious demi-official communication; although it gives as plain a contradiction as any thing short of direct assertion can do, to the very idea of his being unbiassed on the question upon which that Committee is to decide, Mr. Astell himself could not have delivered a speech which more completely amounts to an eulogium on the Company and their system, and on looking at the named of that Committee in both houses our hopes of any important improvement in the system of governing this country, would be utterly extinguished, were it not that we are aware that the report of the Committee will not be binding upon the house and that in the present anomalous state of parties, the Ministry are not so perfectly certain of carrying a measure repugnant to their own avowed principles of commercial policy, and opposed as much we think, to the wishes as we believe it to be to the interests of a vast majority of the people. There are, it is true, several names in these committees of Noble Lords and Honorable Gentleman who are utterly unknown to fame who are the silent voters of the houses but of those who are known. it will have been seen, that the majority are not likely to come to the consideration of such a question prepared to admit the practicability or advantage of departing from a system from which some of them have derived their wealth and which most of them have uniformly defended. It was amusing to observe Mr. Astell bristling up at what he thought an insinuation against his qualifications as a Committee man on such a question. We wonder with the *Times*, that instead of all the courteous explapation he received, he was not met with the quiet and conclusive reply that he was disqualified by the circumstances of his being deply interested in preserving a monopoly, on the wisdom of abolishing which that body were to report—that in short the Honourable Member ought not to be appointed as he has been a judge in his own cause. Indeed, the manner in which these Parliamentary Committees are usually packed, is not one of the least striking or the least lamentable proofs of the necessity of that reform, about which even the Ultras themselves are at length clamouring. One of the most memorable examples of this packing was afforded in the case of the Committee on Mr. Buckingham's petition. The Committee had been actually appointed, when on the following day, down comes the President of the Board of Control to the house and exclaims, that it is unfair, and insists upon adding a sufficient number of of members to it, most of whom, there was reason to suppose, were hostile to the petitioner, and yet after some show of resistance on the part of one or two members of the opposition, the thing was admitted almost as a matter of course!!

There is one observation of Mr. Peel's indeed, in which we fully concur, which is, that it will be essential for the Committee first to get at *facts* before they enter upon arguments. A more convincing proof of the necessity of this mode of proceeding could scarcely have been afforded than that which was displayed in the incidental discussions of both houses on the case of Sir John Grant, in which not one Member who spoke appeared to be at all acquainted with the facts of the case. Mr, Bankes in the lower-house dwelt on the miseries which would result to the people from extending the jurisdiction of the Court, and forcing upon them a system of laws with which they were wholly unacquainted and displayed his Indo-historical knowledge by adverting to the case of Sir Elijah Impey, which has as many points of resemblance to that of Sir John Grant's as honest Fluellen's ingenuity discovered between Macedon and Wales. "There was a river in Macedon and a river in Wales," there was a dispute between Sir Elijah Impey and the Government, and there was a difference between the Government and Sir John Grant, and there all similarity ceases. Sir Elijah Impey deemed it his duty and he was legally speaking right, to force upon the people the whole body or English law in its most odious forms and to mak[illegible] of the remotest provinces in India[illegible] ter what their rank, liable to be dr[illegible] to the Calcutta Jail in virtue of *capias* at the suit of any one who m[illegible] to swear a debt against them. He extend the *ordinary* jurisdiction of all over the country—Sir John Gr[illegible] sought to extend that jurisdiction there was a distruction between th[illegible]

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on 28 June, 2017

jurisdiction of a Court and that of the King's prerogative writ, and whether right or wrong, hitherto at least, his arguments in support of that position are unrefuted. The authority o fSir Elijah claimed for the Court might have been and was attempted to be applied to purposes of oppression, The which Sir John Grant claimed could have been used, *was* only attempted to be employed, for purposes of *protection*, and could not be forced upon the Natives, because it could only be exerted at their own solicitation. The distinction between the cases is as broad and clear, as that between the prerogative of mercy vested in the Grand Turk. We can only account for Mr, Bankes's speech on the supposition that he was really ignorant of the merits of the case. If otherwise, there can be but one opinion as to the course he took in alarming the house by a parallel which has no existence in truth.

Lord Eellenborough in the upper house, as we have seen, disclaimed the idea of desiring to destroy the independence of the judges; but Lord Melville broadly laid down the doctrine that they are not and ought not to be independent, and the Duke of Wellington is reported to have used language scarcely worthy of his good sense, whatever be his sentiments, or consistant with his ordinary discretion. The only hope for India is, we repeat, in that anomalous state of parties which threateus some great and critical hange in the political condition of thecountry.—*Ben. Hur. June* 1.

The *Bridgewater*, which was taken into dock the day before th late gale, has we understand, after seveal surveys been finally condemned, and will we suppose, be sold to be broken up,

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Our readers will find, among our Asiatic selections, the article on the *Singapore Chronicle* to which we yesterday referred, and which appears to justify the suspicion that all is not so well, as the defenders of the "Honorable Select" imagine. We have no faith whatever in the security they have for the privileges and changes for which they so long contended. Whose pledge have thev? That of the Hong alone. At any rate, we shall certainly not repose any faith in the statements of the *Canton Journal* on the subject, and we say this in no spirit of hostility to that highly interestig little publication, to which we wish every possible success, not because it is evident, that it is under an influence on this particular question, easily accounted for, when we consider how limited is the circle of society in which it is published.-*Beng. Hur. June* 2,

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Singapore papers to the 18th April have been received. The *Jamesina*, in tow of the *Forbes*, arrived at that place on the 27th Marh, being 13 days from the Pilot. Both vessels sailed again on the 30th, and were expected to arive at Canton in 12 days. The *Forbes* was expected at Singapore on her return about the 25th April; but some delay must have occured, else she would have reached Calcutta before now,

Penang papers to the 24th April have also been received, but they contain nothing new.

(The India Gazette, June 2.

Government Securities.

JUNE 1, 1830.

BUY.		SELL
Prem.		Prem.
26 0	Remittable.....	25 0 Prem.
Dis. 2 0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2 8 Dis
Dis. 0.12	New ditto.....	1 4 Dis
4500 0	Bank of Bengal Share....4300	0 Dis
	BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills.....		6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills..		4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....		5 0

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st The Ship John Adam, P. Butler, from Bombay 7th, and Madras 26th May.

The Ship John Munro, R. Gillies, from London 1st January and Madras 26th May.

The English Ship Alexander, A. Anderson, from London 22d January.

June 2nd, The Egyptian, J. Sanderson, from Port Louis Mauritius 24th April.

The Chinese Ship Ding Jaun, J. B. Howe, from Cochin China 11th February, and Penang 1st May

Passengers per Alexander, from London.—Mrs. Hovell, E NcIntosh, Esq. H. Hovell, Esq. and A. Fraser, Esq. Merchants; E. Allingham, Esq. Assistant Surgeon.

DEPARTURES.—May 31st. The English Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick for Isle of France.

June 2d, English Barque Research, D. Sterling, for Amherst Town and Rangoon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.—At Fort William, on the 30th May, the lady of Captain A. A. Williamson, of the 25th Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 28th May, the lady of Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, of the Bengal Engineers, of a Son.

DEATH. At Calcutta, on the 1st June, Captain William Davidson, of the Ship Thomas, aged 45 years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *June* 4 1830.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint W. A. Forsyth Esq. to he Extra Head Assistant to the Principal Collector of Coimbatore.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING

TUESDAY, THE 8TH JUNE 1830.

Nos. 2829 and 3190 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.

Nos, 428 620 2036 2065 2720 and 3812 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 227 616 709 721 893 922 1112 1237 1277 1454 2048 2331 2510 2531 2561 2642 2778 2856 2861 2982 3071 3103 3666 3732 3767 3830 and 3946 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Government Securities, &c.

Remittable.....	31.....	Premium.
Old 5 per Cent..	29.....	Do.
New Ditto.....	¼	Do.
Exchange.....	19¾.	per Rupee.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 1st, Brig Helen, Captain J. Kennedy, from Pondicherry 31st May.—2d, Ship James Pattison, Captain J. Grote, from Hobart Town, 1st April, and Swan River the 5th May.—Do. Ship George Home, Captain R, F Steel, from Covelong the 2d June.—Do. Ship Hercules, Captain D. Wilson, from Bombay the 20th May—6th, Brig Highland Chief, Captain C. F. Paulier, from Pulicat the 1st June.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Brig Dolphin, Captain J. W. Williams for Vizagapatam.—3d, Ship George Home, Captain Steel, for Calcutta.—5th, Ship Hercules, Captain D. Wilson, for Covelong.—6th, Ship James Pattison, J. Grote, for Covelong.—June 8th, Bark Eleanor, Captain R. H. D. Towle, for Masulipatam and Coringa; do. Brig Anna, F. N. Aveling, put to Sea.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. C. Ship Ernaad, Captain A. Corstorphan.
Ship General Palmer, Captain W. Thomas.
Ship Hydrose, Captain J. De Reys.
Ship Duke of Roxburgh, Captain Thos. Brown.
Ship Amedshaw, Nacodah Conjee Pakeer.
Ship Kusrovie, Nacodah Abdel Rossool.
Bark Eleanor, Captain R, H. D. Towles.
Brig Sir Arch, Campbell, Capt. C. Robertson.
Brig Helen, Captain J. Kennedy.
Brig Highland Chief, Capt. C. E. Poulier.
Brig Anna, Captain F. N. Aveling.
Brig Jean Pierre, Captain P. Duval.
Cutter Antelope, Captain J. J. Taurean.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At St. George's Church, on Saturday the 5th instant, by the Revd. W T Blenkinsop, Lieut. Tudor Lavie, Horse Artillery, to Emma Maria, youngest Daughter of the late Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Bombay

BIRTH.—At Madras, on the the 4th Instant, Frances, the Wife of Serjeant F. Gibson, Garrison, Serjeant Major of Masulipatam, of a Son.

DEATH.—*Of his Highness the Rojah of Punganoor.* —It is with feelings of no common regret that we have now to fulfil the melancholy task of recording the death of His Highness Bangalou Emudy Sunker Royal Esyant Bahader, Rajah of Punganoor; who after a long and severe illness departed this life at Goondogul in the Province of Punganoor on Tuesday the 30th Ultimo, at half past 6 A. M., aged 50 years, 4 months and 12 days.

BOMBAY.

OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION.

(From the Courier, 19th June.)

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following documents which afford another proof that the natives of this country are not insensible or unmindful of benefits conferred on them either by Government or by their British fellow subjects. The address which was presented to Mr. Jeaffreson at a public meeting also bears testimony to the utility of that excellent charity the "Ophthalmic Institution" of this presidency, which was founded in the year 1823 in pursuance of orders from the Hon. Court of Directors. It is we apprehend sufficient to convince the authorities here and at home that their benevolent intentions have been well fulfilled by the individual to whom they where intrusted, and that the persons for whose benefit the charity was instituted are fully sensible of its advantages.

To,

DR. WILLIAM JEAFFRESON.
In charge of the Ophthalmic Institution, &c. &c.

SIR,

The announcement of your intended departure from Bombay for the benefit of your health, has filled us with the most lively concern, as we shall lose in you, a most able professional man, an unwearied and constant comforter and attendant during the tedious hours of sickness, and a most affable and conciliating friend. We have therefore found it impossible with a due regard to our feelings to allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the gratitude we feel for your manifold kindness both to us and to our families, and the deep admiration we have for your professional abilities and skill.

If there is one bright point more than another on which we can dwell with the greatest pleasure to ourselves, it is that your attendance and professional skill have never been reserved for the wealthy alone; the poor and indigent have experienced your kindness and now through us offer their most grateful thanks. You have made the blind man to experience the exquisite delight of beholding the works of nature, and by him your name can never be forgotten, or your praises be relinquished, except with death. That your health may be perfectly restored and that you may soon again be among us will be our constant prayer. As a token of our affectionate remembrance and gratitude we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate value (300) three hundred guineas, which we hope will in after life afford you some pleasure as having been presented to you by those who appreciated your virtues and had experienced your fostering care.

We remain &c. &c.

(Signed)	
Mathodass Runchardass Seth,	Nanabhoy Framjee,
Cursetjee Manockjee,	Dadabhoy Byramjee,
C. Ardaseer,	Framjee Bhicajee,
Ardaseer Framjee,	Ruttonjee Hormajee,
Sorabjee Byramjee,	Dadabhoy Pestonjee,
Abdul Rahim Khan, &c.	Burjorjee Nanabhoy,
Jehangeer Dorabjee,	Hamjee Ruttonjee,
J, and N, Nasserwanjee,	Hormasjee Framjee,
Dadabhoy Jeejeebhoy,	Hajee Mahomed,
Byramjee Cowasjee,	Meerwanjee Jewasjee,
	Coorinjee Moody, &c. &c.

To this address MR. JEAFFRESON made the following reply.

GENTLEMEN,

It would be difficult for me to say whether I experience more surprize or pleasure at this very flattering and unexpected mark of your approbation of my professional services. Conscious that I am justly entitled to no other credit than that which is due to an earnest desire to lighten the ills of suffering humanity it cannot but be highly gratifying to me to receive for good intentions a tribute which is usually paid to distinguished merit alone.

It is on this account however so much the more honorable to you; and highly as I have always thought of the character of your countrymen in general and of the characters of those gentlemen in particular who have honored me with this address and the minificent piece of plate with which it is accompanied, and of which from having had the good fortune to enjoy a closer intimacy with them I am enabled to speak with the greater confidence, this act has if possible raised it still higher in my opinion, evincing as it does a keen susceptibility of those feelings which do most honor to human nature when services of so humble a nature as mine, can call forth a return so greatly exceeding their desert.

I need scarcely add how greatly the value of the compliment is enhanced in my estimation by coming from such individuals.

With the warmest wishes for your continued happiness and prosperity,

Gentlemen,
Your's very faithfully,
WM. JEAFFRESON,

Bombay, 5th June, 1830.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th June, 1830.

No. 229. of 1830. Lieut. Colonel D. Campbell, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1830.

No. 230. of 1830.—Cadet Edward Samuel Blake for the Artillery who originally embarked from Europe on board the Ship Resolution (via St. Helena) by permission of the Hon'ble Court of Directors, as announced in their Commands of the 19th August 1829 having arrived at Bombay in the Ship Owell on the 14th instant and produced the prescribed Certificate of his appointment to this Establishment, he is admitted accordingly into the service and promoted to Second Lieutenant leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Lieutenant H. S. Watkin of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry has returned to his duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank, by the ship Orwell which arrived at Bombay on the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1830.

No. 231 of 1830.—The following temporary arrangements recommended by His Excellency, the Commander in Chief are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel C, Whitehill of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry to assnme the Command of the Troops in Candeish, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Colonel D. Campbell from the District.

Lieutenant C. Birdwood to act as adjutant to the Detachment of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Broach, consisting of 300 Rank and File, from the 25th ultimo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

CORRRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Your contemporary in one of his late Supplements to the Courier, accuses you of having published, "a letter addressed by a Correspondent of the India Gazette to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, on the occasion of his Lordship's adoption of measures to enforce a more rigid observance of the Sabbath, among the christian community of Calcutta," and has with his usual effrontery pretended to supply the defect by inserting the well known piquant article, from the Bengal Hurkaru of April the 16th. As his professed object was to "elucidate clearly" the subject, why did he not favor us with the arguments on both sides of the question ?

We are not prepared to say, that the Bishop and his friends, pursued the most likely course to effect the object they had in view; but we have as little hesitation in affirming, that their measures met with a most unhandsome reception. There was, certainly, no necessity for entering into any kind of spiritual compact. Neither do we intend to vindicate that part of the last clause, in which an exception is made in favour of Government, this did not look well and was quite unnecessary, but, nevertheless, there was nothing in the circular, to which any practical christian could not conscientiously subscribe.

Dr. Turner is the head of a christian church, and the circular was addressed to a people professing christianity: consequently we can only sit in judgement upon its merits, on christian principles. Will it therefore stand this test or not? The anti-sabaticals believe in the authenticity of the Bible, and admit the Divine Authority of the Sabbath, why therefore do they not argue from these premises? The Editor of the Hurkaru asks "what right have we to punish the Hindoo, or Mussalman mechanics, or artizans, in order to enforce the observance of our Sabbath." In reply, I would remark, that we have no right to break a Divine Commandment, on their account; and would ask of him, what right have the natives to expect, that we shall employ them, on our sacred days of rest?—"This is not a Christian land, and we have no right to inforce in it christian observances, upon those who are not christians." No such an attempt was ever made. "There are it is well known many holidays on whicl the natives will not attend"—that is to business—and therefore christianity is to be made subserviant to their amusements or Idolatries: we are to violate our Sabbaths, in order that they may enjoy their Holidays!

The same Gentleman in No. 109, in his Note to a Pilgrim observes, "if the observance of the Jewish Sabbath be binding upon christians, it must be so in every respect, and a Pilgrim has no better authority for changing the day on which God rested, than we have for changing the forms observed on that day." This seems all very plausible, but it is calculated to deceive, for the opposers of a strict observance of the Sabbath, do not change the forms, but break the commandment in the most pointed manner. There is some difference between changing the time for the performing of a moral act, and positively refusing to perform it altogether. One day in seven is the time specified, and this portion of the week is unquestionably of moral obligation; and we are fully more bound to the due observance of it now, than the jews were under the old dispensation. "One day in seven" say an eminent Heologian, "seems to have been fixed upon by infinite wisdom, as the most proper in every age of the world, tho' the change of the dispensation after the Resurrection of Christ, has occasioned an alteration of the day, and an addition to the topicks, which call for peculiar commemoration, and contemplation on this season of sacred rest."

The opposers of the circular have all a long favoured us with more of declimation than of sound argument. We hear a great deal about persecution, oppression &c. &c. but we cannot perceive the justness of the accusation, as the letter was sent round for approval, and not as a messenger of compulsion. The natives are not prohibited to work if they can get employment from Hindoo or Mussalmen masters: our declining to employ them on our days of rest is not oppression, and altho' it would be better for them to follow their respective callings, we have no right to do evil that good may come. We are the responsible persons, and are equally guilty, whether we permit these people to work for us, or labour ourseves.

With respect to the authority of the Sabbath, we may observe that the Divine Command, has been in operation from the commencement of the world. "The Sabbath was originally instituted in remembrance of the completion of the week of creation, and in honour of the great creator," & will therefore be hallowed by his true worshippers while these memorials of his goodness exist. The observance of the seventh day, was a law of the Jewish land as well as of their Religion, the one was of temporary obligation, the other of "immutable and eternal validity." The man, who was put to death for the gathering of sticks, as related in the XV. chap. of numbers, trangressed both of these laws, but suffered in consequence of the former. Burglary and Theft come under the cognizance of our law, as well as of our Religion; and should capital punishment be done away with, the Thief might escape the Gallows but the immoral nature of the act of stealing would remain the same. In like manner, the ceremonial law, of the Jews—the law of their land was abrogated on the coming of Christ; but the moral law—the ten Commandments forming the principal part was strengthened and will continue binding upon us, and upon all our posterity till the end of the world.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.
VERITAS.

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,.....	at 6 months sight	1 | 9½
Bengal.....	at 30 days sight,	107 per 100
Madras.....	at 30 days sight	*a* 98 per 100

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc.
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 40 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1830.

The arrivals from Sea, since our last have been the Brig *Colombia*, Wilson, from Glasgow 1st Feb. and the H. Co.'s Sloop of War *Coote*, J. Pepper Esq. Comd. from Mocha 9th June.

Passengers:—Capt. Worthey, Lady & Infant.

The only departure is the Ship *Othello*, Thompson, to St. Helena and Liverpool.

Passengers:—Mrs. Penley, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Penley, Mr. Raymond, Revd. Mr. Mitchell, Captain Read, Lieutenants Moore and Stuart, and 6 Children.

We have already laid before our readers the debates that took place in both the Houses of Parliament, on the motions respectively made for the appointment of Select Committees to inquire into the present State of the affairs of the East India Company, and also to inquire into the state of the Trade between Great

Britain and the East Indies and China, these Committees are composed of the following members.

LORDS' COMMITTEE.

Lord President	Viscount Melville
Lord Privy Seal	Viscount Sidmouth
Duke of Wellington	Viscount Goderich
Duke of Buckingham	Lord Auckland
Marquis of Lansdowne	Lord Calthorpe
Marquis of Salisbury	Lord Fitzgibbon
Marquis of Camden	Lord Ellenborough
Marquis of Cleveland	Lord Bexley
Earl De La Warr	Lord Wharncliffe
Earl Amherst	Lord Durham
Viscount Strathallan	Lord Wallace

COMMONS' COMMITTEE.

Marquis Graham	Sir J. Mackintosh
Mr. Baring	Lord Ashley
Mr. Huskisson	Mr. Stuart Wortley
Viscount Milton	Mr. Littleton
Mr. Astell	Mr. Ald. Thomson
Marquis Chandos	Mr. Hume
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Spring Rice
	Mr. W. Cavendish
Mr. Burrell	Mr. Moore
Mr. Ward	Mr. Baillie
Mr. Arbuthnot	Mr. G. Bankes
Sir R. Vyvyan	Mr. Irving
Mr. H. Davis	Mr. Courtenay
Mr. Ellison	Mr. W. Whitmore
Mr. W. Wynn	Mr. W. O'Brien
Mr. C. Fergusson	Mr. P. Thomson
Mr. R. Grant	Mr. J. Peel
Mr. Stanley	Mr. Stewart (Beverley)

The appointment of these Committees was moved for in the House of Lords by Lord ELLENBOROUGH, and in the Commons by Mr. PEEL, who assured the House that the Committee was not proposed "for the purpose "of ratifying any engagement entered into be-"tween the Government and the East India "Company;" and stated, "that no such en-"gagement, open or secret, expressed or im-"plied, existed," a glance at the names of the Gentlemen composing the Commons' Committee, will determine how far the honorable Secretary is to be believed, we hesitate not for an instant to say, that he has belied himself, and that the determination of the Government is already formed, and that this packed Committee has only been moved for, to deceive the country with an appearance of unbiassed impartiality. The admission of three members of the Direction, is quite sufficient to raise a suspicion of a predetermination to renew the Charter, independent of that passage of Lord ELLENBOROUGH'S celebrated letter wherein he states, "we shall in all probability renew the charter next year."

There is no occasion we hope to point attention to the Theatrical Advertisement that appears in our paper of to-day, the unfortunate postponement of the Opera of *Guy Mannering*, will not we trust cause the attendance of a less brilliant audience than we had anticipated on the announcement of that favourite Opera. The entertainments that have been substituted are of the most lively description; the Bill announces that Foote's Farce of the *Mayor of Garratt* has been altered and adapted, we only hope that the infinite humour of this farce will not be destroyed by an over anxiety to expunge such parts, as might by the fastidious only, be deemed improper. There does not exist, a more difficult task, or one that requires more delicacy in handling, than the altering and adapting the works of our old dramatic authors, and from the many specimens we have seen of this nature, we tremble for the fate of the *Mayor of Garratt*, however the pruning knife must be sharper than usual, if it contrives to annihilate all the wit and point of this really comical farce, *Animal Magnetism* closes the entertainments of Wednesday Evening the 30th Instant.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Riddulph, 45th Regiment M. N. I.

Assistant Surgeon John Black, 13th Regiment N. I.

Captain John Farquharson, 9th Regt.

Ensign William Duff, 8th Regt.

Captain Stack.

DEPARTURE.—Captain A. T. Reid, 12th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.—June 18th, Brig Colombia, (Free Trader) O. H. Wilson Master, from Port Glasgow, 1st Feb.

21st The H. C. Sloop of War Coote, J. Pepper Esq. Comd. from Mocha, 9th June.

Passengers per Sloop of War Coote.—Captain Worthey, Lady and Infant.

DEPATURE.—June 21st, Ship Othello, (F. T.) H. S. Thomson Master, to St. Helena and Liverpool.

Passengers by Othello.—Mrs. Penley, Mrs. Raymond, Captain Penley, Mr. Raymond, Revd. Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Reid, Lieutenant Moore, Lieutenant Stuart, and 6 Children.

SHIPS LOADING.

ENGLISH.—Circassian, and Lonach, for London; Hindostan, for Liverpool; H. C. S. Abercromby Robinson, for China; Edinburgh and Orwell, for do.; Caledonia, Sesostris and Sir Charles Malcolm, for do.; Sunbury for Bengal; Dadloy, for Siam; Arab Ottamany, for Penang.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Abercromby Robinson, Berwickshire, Orwell, and Edinburgh.

FREE TRADERS.—Sesostris, Circassian, Lonach, Hindostan, Ganges and Colombia.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Caledonia, Sunbury, Samdany, Asia Felix, Sir Chas. Malcolm, Cavendish Bentinck, Shaul Hamed, and Dadloy.

ARAB.—Woodmany, Nassary, Woorter.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, Elphinstone, and Coote.

PILOT VESSEL.—Nautilus.

STEAMERS.—Enterprize, and Hugh Lindsay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency on Saturday night the 12th Instant, after a long, but severe illness, Johanna Frances Morris, wife of Mr. T. H. Morris, Overseer at the Bunder Pier, aged 34 years and 7 months.

Deeply regretted by all her relations and friends.

At Poona, on the 17th June, William, Son of the Revd. John Stevenson, of the Scottish Mission, aged 10 months.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 12.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Sir A. GRANT brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply. On the Resolution, that it be read—

Mr. CALLAGHAN apologised to the House for intruding upon their attention; but so great an anxiety existed out of doors to ascertain whether it might not be practicable to devise some expedient to mitigate the evils which pressed upon the community, that he begged permission to say a few words, Adverting to our foreign relations, and to the internal condition of the empire, he expressed, with regard to the first, his gratitude to Ministers, for having preserved the country in a state of profound tranquillite and amity with all the world; and, after a few remarks on the transactions in Portugal and Russia, observed that it appeared to him that we were more interested than any other commercial nation in the welfare of the United States of South America, and in preventing them from being disturbed by Old Spain. The subject of our internal relations was extensive, and embraced numerous considerations. That great distress existed, was acknowledged by both sides of the House; the only difference was with respect to the extent and degree; some asserting that the distress was universal, others that it was confined to certain districts. As to the causes to which the distress was to be imputed, it appeared to him to be a great delusion to attribute it to any single cause. It arose from a combination of circumstances, affecting, not this country only, but the whole of Europe; and proceeding from the state of extraordinary and unnatural war in which the world had so long been plunged. There could be no doubt that the Act which had been so often alluded to—the Act of 1819—had assisted in the production of this distress; but he thought that Government had been unjustly accused of tampering with the currency; for all that they had done was to endeavour to carry into effect the Resolutions of Parliament in 1819; and the measures of 1822 and 1823 naturally grew out of the measure of 1819. Although he always had been, and always should be an inflexible advocate for adhering to the principle of the Act of 1819; and although he hoped the country would never again be thrown into disorder by the introduction of an inconvertible paper currency; and was of opinion, that any Minister proposing such a step would deserve eternal infamy and execration; he yet thought, that if any expedient could be discovered to mitigate the inconvenience which the measure of 1825 had occasioned, it would at least be a compliment to the wishes and feelings of a large portion of the people. There could be no doubt that depriving private bankers (from whose aid, during the war, the country had derived so much aid) of the power of issuing one-pound notes had produced much embarrassment; and it struck him that if a measure were adopted similar to the proposition which in 1818 had been made to that House by Lord Bexley—namely, to enable bankers, on making certain deposits, to issue their own paper—it might be attended with considerable benefit. That proposition had received the sanction of Lord Liverpool: a Bill, embodying it, was introduced into the House of Commons, and afterwards withdrawn; not because the measure was considered objectionable, but because at that time the bankers were a very influential body, and made interest with the Members for the purpose of suppressing it. The adoption of such a measure at the present moment was, in his opinion, very advisable were it only to gratify a large body of intelligent persons, out of doors. The principal remedies, however, to which we look for relieving the general distress, were a reduction of expenditure, and a reduction of taxation. In prosecuting the objects, his Majesty's Government and Parliament must concur in their efforts. As to reduction of expenditure, a proposition was to be made that evening by an Honourable Baronet, for reducing pay and salaries to the standard of 1796—7.—[There had been occasional coughing during the Honourable Gentleman's speech, but it here increased to such a degree that we were unable distinctly to understand his statement of the circumstances under which he should be prepared to support the Honourable Baronet's Motion.] With respect to reduction of taxation, in his opinion it ought to be reduced even to be expence of the Sinking Fund The Act of last year was the only sensible Act that had ever been passed [a laugh] respecting the Sinking Fund; for it established the fact, that a Sinking Fund was neither more nor less than the surplus of the income over expenditure. In October it appeared that that surplus was about 23,000*l*. Much relief would be effected by abandoning the fund, for a reduction to the amount of nearly two millions and a half, accompanied by an extensive reduction of the estimates, would be substantially beneficial. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might depend upon it that if be really intended, to reduce the four per cents, suchmeasures would greatly facilitate his operations. He had intended to say something respecting Ireland; but finding that the House were important to hear the Honourable Baronet to whom he had already alluded, he would not trespass any longer upon their attention,

Sir JAMES GRAHAM then rose in pursuance of his notice. The Honourable Member for Cork had taken the very extraordinary course of arguing upon his (Sir James Graham's Motion) before he had heard it. He was glad, however, to find by the course of the Honourable Gentleman's argument, that he should have the pleasure and advantage of his support. He was apprehensive, from various causes, and especially his imperfect recovery from a recent illness, that he should but inadequately execute the task which he had undertaken; but he would endeavour, as clearly and as briefly as he could, to put the House in possession of his view of the subject. He was also aware that the task which he had imposed upon himself was an ungracious one. Economical reform was considered a very good thing in the abstract by many persons, who were nevertheless strongly opposed to it whenever, it was proposed to reduce it to practice. He could not for his part turn a deaf ear to the cries of general distress which were reiterated throughout the country. He called it general, notwithstanding the declaration contained in his Majesty's Speech that it was confined to certain parts of the country; he called it general, notwithstanding this attempt to fritter down that distress—an attempt accompanied by a cautious abstinence from any pledge to give relief—a cautious abstinence against any statement of the specific amount of those reductions which it promised—and abstinence which had created the highest disappointment and amazement, which had converted hope into despair, and which had likewise converted patient endurance of sufferings into an angry spirit of resistance. Notwithstanding he contended that the distress was general, he could not fail to remark the qualification of this distress as announced by the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). He explained those words—some parts of the kingdom—in his Majesty's Speech, by saying, that although in England the distress was general, in Scotland and in Ireland it did not not exist. This declaration of the Right Honourable Gentlemen had struck him as most remarkable. If Scotland and Ireland were, as the Right Honourable Gentleman asserted, exceptions to the general state of the distress, he would only beg leave to ask his Majesty's Ministers whether Scotland and Ireland were not also exceptions from those measures about which, upon a former occasion, the Right Hon. Gentleman and himself had so much contest [hear, hear!]? When, in 1825, his Majesty's Government, *per saltem*, came to a resolution, contrary to the authority of Sir Francis Baring, Adam Smith, Mr. Horner, and many other men of eminence, and contrary to the opinion of the Committee of 1810, that convertibility on demand was an adequated check to over-issues, they did consent to inquire into the small note circulation, as it affected both Scotland and Ireland. Now as Scotland and Ireland were exceptions to the general distress. so they were exceptions, to the general principles upon which his Majesty's Ministers had acted, and by acting upon which they had produced those evils which they now took no pains to remedy. He, however, should not press this subject further. He, in fact, was only commenting on the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, such as it was, for the fact of the abstinence from distress in Scotland and Ireland remained to be verified, & if it were verified, it was quite consistent with the principles for which he contended. If Ministers narrowed the currency in England, of necessity the measure extended its influence to Scotland and Ireland. Their Currency must be governed by the Currency of of England, and if it were not so, it is obvious that there would be a diversity of exchanges between the two countries. Upon general principles, he was disposed to doubt the facts—that distress was general throughout England, and that it was not so in Scotland and Ireland. Having said thus much with respect to the general distress of the country, he should now beg leave to proceed to an assumption of one or two general propositions, and which he imagined would not be much controverted either by Gentlemen in that House, or by any persons of competent authority out of doors. The first proposition was, that the Bank Restriction Act of 1797, produced two very striking effects. First, it depreciated the value of money; and next, it raised the prices of all commodities in the market. The effect of raising the prices would not be hardly denied. Now, the effect of raising the prices was immediately connected by the authorities of that day with an increase of salaries to all the public officers of Government. He would beg leave to produce proofs of this, and the first which he would produce was in the speech of Mr. Addington in 1820, when he came forward to seek from Parliament, money to make up the deficiencies of the Civil List. Mr. Addington had said, That the circumstances which had occasioned such accumulation of debt as appear on these accounts should be fully investigated, as I am thoroughly convinced it should be the pleasure of the House to appoint the Committee, that the result will convince every member that the causes which have occasioned this accumulation were in a great degree unavoidable." It will be recollected that 16 years have now elapsed since the arrangements and schedule were made with reference to the various branches of the Civil List to be provided for by Parliament. Let the House recollect what had been the operation of the numerous articles of expenditure of which that Civil List was composed. Let Gentlemen advert to their own domestic concerns, and they would not be at a loss to account for a very large portion of that debt, the particulars which were submitted to the House in these Accounts. In the year 1804, there was a fresh number on the Civil List. Mr. Pitt was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he again came down to Parliament to ask a vote to make up the deficiency. He made use of the following expression—"No Gentleman who reflected on the very considerable rise that had taken place in the price of every article of domestic accommodation could be surprised that his Majesty had not confined his expences under that head within limits, that had been marked out so long since. An increase of 40, 50, or 60 per cent. had taken place in such articles since 1777; and if he proposed an increase in proportion, it would not be an unreasonable proposition." Here, then, Mr. Pitt assigned the depreciation in the value of money, on the increase of prices, as high as 40, 50, and 60 per cent. The next authority he should state, would be that of Mr. Percival; who, in 1809, applied to Parliament to increase the salaries of the Judges. Here he had another opportunity of ascertaining the depreciation of money, according to the estimate of the Minister of that day. Mr. Percival's object was to vote a sum of 1,000*l*. a year to the English, and 300*l*. a year to the Welch Judges, which was an increase of 25*l*. per cent. on their salaries. He should just wish to observe, that in the year 1809, the price of wheat was 94s. per quarter; and gold, at the same time, was at 4*l*. 10s. an ounce which, he contended showed a depreciation of 16 per cent. A wrong operation took place at that period, from taking gold as a standard; whereas gold was only one article among others in the markets.—It did so happen, however, that there stood on the Journals of that House a Resolution, adopting the negative of this. The Resolution was that at a period when twenty-seven shillings were given in the market for a guinea, the Bank of England paper was equal to the current coin of the realm. That was to say, that articles, which in the market, bore a different price, were equal in themselves, and exactly the same. Never was a proposition more monstrous, and Parliament afterwards acknowledged its falsehood by passing an Act to make it penal to pass guineas for more than their nominal value of twenty one shillings. Yet, after this, the people of England were called upon to repose their confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Legislature [loud cheers]. What miserable shifts the Government were put too to relieve the country! At one time the harvest was superabundant, at another the harvest was deficient; at one time there was too much corn, at another too little; at one time there was too much drought. It was anything and everything but the conduct of the Legislature which caused the distress. He would call to the mind of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer that general principle which had been so beautifully stated by an eminent authority, that every addition to the burthens of taxation was an increase to the sterility of the soil and to the inclemency of the climate. The Act of 1819 restored the value of money, but to what extent? The Right Hon. Gentleman, opposite (Mr. Peel), for whose integrity and honour he had the most unfeigned respect, in his speech in which he introduced that measure, drew all his illustrations from the reign of Elizabeth, when there was not one fraction of National Debt, or from the reign of William III., when there was not one fifth of the debt which exists now. He never contemplated the immense effect which that mighty measure, the Act of 1819 would have upon every debt throughout the kingdom. He (Sir James Graham) might speak with some freedom upon the subject, for he had voted for that measure, having been overburthened at the time by authority. He had had the greatest respect, the highest admiration, for Mr. Ricardo, and he pinned his faith to him when that Gentleman said that the Act of 1819 would only make a defference of about three per cent, which was all the difference between the Market and the Mint price of gold. He must confess that at the time he had entertain-

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1830.

ed strong doubts upon the subject. The Honourable Members for Callington, for Surrey, and Taunton had likewise stated their doubts, but nevertheless he had voted for the measure. Lord Liverpool the colleague of the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, and who was joined with him in urging the measure before his departure from life, had acknowledged that the Bill effected an alteration, not of three but of 25 per cent. The Honourable Member for Callington had estimated it at 30 per cent., and his colleague had stated it even higher. Mr, Brougham had embraced the entire view of the subject, He had said that a few years ago the salaries of the Judges had been 3,000*l*, a year, and 25 per cent, had been added to make up for the increased price of the articles of life. Those prices were now lowered, but no reductions of salaries had taken place in consequence of the fall of prices. Then followed a restoration of the currency which must have made a difference in their favour of 25 per cent. besides their benefitting by a reduction of taxes. The consequence of all this was, that the salaries of the Judges might be estimated at 7,000*l*, a year, compared with the 3,000*l* a year with which they had been satisfied before. Twenty-five per cent had been repeatedly stated in the presence of the Home Secretary as the amount of the depreciation produced by his Bill, and he had never heard him controvert that proposition. If he doubted it, he should like to hear his doubts. If he acknowledged it, he should like to hear his acknowledgments. The increased value of money had a two-fold operation. It added to all fixed payments, and it lowered prices and the rate of wages, The Hon. Member for Colchester had told the House that the landed interest must reduce the rents, as the interest of the funded debt had been reduced. He would tell that Hon. Member, that since the cessation of war the country gentlemen had reduced their rents 25 or 30 per cent. This had been merely to meet the alteration of prices since the peace; but if the landed interest were again told to make a further reduction of 30 per cent., it was saying to nine-tenths of the landlords of England—sell your estates. This was a silent mode, by which the property of a debtor was transferred to the creditor, and there was one thing which could not be borne, the prices of war with the taxes of war, whilst bullion was at its present price. But he would rather go to another branch of the subject—the effect of low wages and high taxation upon the great body of the people, If the great body of the labourers throughout the kingdom were distressed, all other classes must be distressed also. If the workmen wanted bread, he would maintain that all property, whether landed or funded, was placed in the greatest danger. Since the war, no reduction of taxation had taken place upon the articles of existence; nay, even fresh taxes had been imposed, He had never supported the Corn Laws; but the country had been driven to them by necessity. There could not be a protection of a more dangerous kind; but the country had been driven to them by absolute necessity, and landlords were placed by them on the most slippery ground. They were as a pebble, but which, in the sling of a stripling, might overthrow the giant. Free trade had relieved some articles of secondary, whilst there was a monopoly of the article of the first necessity, and thus there was a transfer of a burthen from the strong to the pri[illegible] War taxation entered largely into the Aberdeeticles of necessity, and they could not be substantiate[illegible]up. The Hon. Member for was less malt [illegible] Resolution of 1823, had than before [illegible]ect beyond dispute. There the c[illegible] proportion consumed now [illegible]he French war; and this was [illegible]se with respect to tea and many other [illegible]icles. When Government increased the [illegible]alue of money and did not reduce taxation, they encroached on the comforts of the labouring classes. He had heard something of luxuries, but he knew not whence the notions of luxuries were derived. Were they drawn from t[illegible]orgeous palaces of Kings, or from th[illegible]alaces of Ministers, or from those [illegible]a Directors, rich with the monohina trade, or from those of Jew [illegible]ctors, who supplied to foreign [illegible]d from the coffers of the Bank

[illegible]ening ills a prey,
[illegible] and men decay."
[illegible]ride the limits stand
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[illegible]even the
[illegible]hey had now come to the point where something must be done—

"Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas."

There were two roads, one on the right and one on the left. Retrench and lower rent if you please. but then there must be lower salaries paid to public servants. It was not becoming in the Treasury Benches to say that the only exception to retrenchment must be among those classes to which they belonged. The next course was to alter taxes and high prices, and to return again to the ancient standard of England. From the Tudors to the Revolution silver alone had been the standard of this country. From that time to 1793 silver and gold conjointly had been the standard; and in 1819 the measure was an anomaly—but, so far from this measure having been in full operation for ten years, as had been so often repeated, it had been in full operation only for a few months. The Act did not come in operation till two years after it was passed. The year after it was to come into effect, such was the distess, that Lord Castlereagh had agreed that the Repeal of the Small Note Act should not come into operation till the Charter of the Bank of England expired. Prices rose and prosperity continued for a short period, and only for a short period. The measure was calculated to give but a short period of prosperity. To reconsider the Small Note Bill, the House must reconsider the standard, and the whole system of banking. But Government was inexorable. The Duke of Wellington had said, "You shan't inquire." If you argue the question keenly in print, the Attorney-General is ready to pounce upon you [cheers]. He will file *ex-officio* informations for publishing what has a tendency to bring Ministers into contempt [loud and reiterated cheers]. In this road they must consider how far they could go with the reduction of salaries. It was only in a moment of distress that useful purposes were effected, and he hoped that the House would not pass to other measures till retrenchment was pushed to its utmost. Two modes presented themselves—to reduce the number of employed, or to diminish the salaries. With respect to the former, this was not the time or the place to deal with the subject. With respect to the reduction of salaries, before the House went into the Committee of Supply, it was most desirable to establish some fixed principle by which they could try the estimates that were about to be brought forward. As to the amount of salaries and allowances, then, it was only for the House of Commons to tell, in the first instance, upon what scale the reduction should be made. The principle of Mr. Addington, of Mr. Pitt, and M. Percival, in increasing the quantity of salaries, had been, that there was depreciation in the value of money; but this could be no longer brought forward as an argument, because the Bank Restriction of 1797 had restored the value of money. Now it was acknowledged on all hands that the people were borne down by a burden they could not long endure—it was universally allowed that some reduction must be made; it accordingly only remained to show the principle upon which that reduction could be effected. At this point then he would beg to read his Resolution, because some explanation of it might be necessary. The Honourable Gentleman here read his Resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That whereas in consequence of the 47th Geo. 3., whereby a restriction had been placed upon cash payments by the Bank of England, large augmentations had been made from time to time to salaries and payments on account of civil and military services to the country, in consideration of the diminished value of money; and whereas the alleged reason for this increase is now removed by the operation of 59th Geo. 111., which has restored a metallic standard of value; it is expedient, in order to relieve the people from the great burden of taxation, that all augmentations should be revised, and that all reductions should be enforced, which could be effected without the violation of existing engagements, and without detriment to the public service." Now the first question which would be, in all probability, asked him, was, what did he mean to exclude by these exceptions? In the first place he would say, the King's Privy Purse, the salaries of the great officers of the Crown, and the expenditure on the Royal Establishments. These, he conceived, they had no right to touch—they could not do so without violating a solemn and sacred engagement, because these grants had been made in commutation for the revenues of the Crown lands, and the more oppressive portions of the Royal Prerogative. In stating this opinion he was supported by the authority of Mr. Fox, who had declared that such a proceeding would be extremely dangerous, as it would place the King under the control of the Parliament—or, in other words, under that of the Minister of the day. He might not be called on the explain what he meant by introducing to expression "military" in his exceptions. In answer to this, he would state that he considered the contract with the sailor to be a sacred contract. A man entered the service under the promise of certain pay and contingent advantages, and he certainly ought not to be disappointed. For his own part, to prevent the necessity of impressment, and to induce the sailor to prefer the service of his Majesty to that of the merchant, he had rather see the pay raised than lowered. Now as to the Army—he also considered that our engagement with the soldier was sacred, and he therefore could not approve of any reduction in the pay or other emoluments of the soldier, which was retrospective. The same feeling he, of course, entertained with respect to the officer, though he did think that the half-pay list had of late years been too much used as a mode of granting pensions. But what had been done could not be undone, and he was satisfied to leave matters as they were. But with regard to the superior military officers, there was a great distinction to be observed. The salaries of some of these officers appeared to have been raised altogether at pleasure. No reason had been assigned. He wished to advert to some instances of this nature; he would, however, in the first instance, entreat the indulgence of the House. He was not much versed in the science of public accounts, and had, consequently, much difficulty to contend with in his statements, and might possibly be led into error; but, if so unfortunate, he begged them to believe that he would be guilty not of a misrepresentation, but simply of an inadvertance [cheers]. In 1797, the salary of Governor of New Brunswick was 1,000*l*. a year; it was, at that moment, 1,500*l*.; in 1797, the Governor of Prince Edward's Island had 800*l*. a year; he has now 1,000. At the same period the Governor of Nova Scotia's salary was 500*l*. a year; it has since been raised to 1000*l*. The Governor of Port Jackson had, in 1797, 1,000*l*. a year; it has been raised to 2,000*l*. And he might close the list, by observing that the Governor of Sierra Leone had the enormous salary of 2,000*l*. a year. He would next beg to direct the attention of the House to the recommendation made to Parliament, on the second Report of the last Committee, which, he was grieved to say, still remained a dead letter. It had been recommended to reduce the regulations, with respect to enlistment, to the same form in which they had existed before 1806; and notwithstanding this positive recommendation of the Committee, a whole Session had been suffered to elapse, and nothing had been yet done. He would now lay before the House a statement of the expenditure in 1828, as compared with that of 1797: The expenditure on our military establishments in 1797 was 11,500,000*l*.; in 1828, it was 27,366,000*l* In 1797, the pensions on the consolidated fund amounted to 180,000*l*.; in 1828 to 80,896*l*. In 1797, the expence of the Courts of Justice was 3,100*l*; in 1828. it was 148,000*l* The payment on the consolidated fund, in 1797, was 119,000*l*.; in 1828, 566,000*l*. But this was not a fair comparison—1797 was a year of war, and therefore ought to form no criterion. He would therefore look at 1793 in which it would be remembered that, from a jealousy of France, our military establishments were kept on a most efficient footing. In 1793 the expence of the army amounted only to 2,005,000*l*.; it was now upwards of 8,000,000*l* In 1793, the expence of the navy was 2,450,000*l*.; it was now near 6,000,000*l*. In 1793, the expence of the ordnance was 459,000*l*.; in 1829, it was one million four hundred thousand. So that the entire expenditure in 1793 was five millions three hundred thousand, and in 1829 it was fifteen millions five hundred thousand. In 1793 wheat was 50s. a quarter; in 1830 it was 55s. a quarter. One bushel of wheat, therefore, at that time, went as far as three now; and for one hour's labour that paid the taxes then, three are now required. The Right Honourable Gentleman then read an extract from the Finance Report recommending a reduction in the expenditure of the Army and Ordnance departments, and a return to the regulations respecting enlistment which prevailed before 1806. He was afraid he was fatiguing the House [hear, hear!]. He would, with its permission, however, make a few remarks on the revenue. He thought the time was come when the gross receipt of the Assessed Taxes and Customs should be carried to the public account. These returns now amounted to nineteen millions, and there was a per centage of near 6*l*; in 1810 there were twenty-two millions, and the per centage was only 4*l*. 9s. The salaries of public officers, too, had been raised in an extraordinary manner since 1821. There was one to which, as a sample, he would call the attention of the House. He did not wish to be hard upon the humble clerk, but he thought the extravagant salaries of the higher officers might be advantageously diminished. Now the case to which he alluded was, that in 1800 when the father of his Honourable Friend the Member for Northamptonshire (Lord Althorp) was First Lord of the Admiralty, he was contented with a salary of 3,000*l*. a year; and this was at a time when we sent Nelson to annihilate our enemies at the Nile, and Duncan to conquer at Camperdown—and at a time when we had fleets on every sea in the civilized world; and yet now, in a time of profound peace, my Lord Melville received 5,000*l*. a year. Thus it was that now 60 per cent. more was paid than had been granted to Lord Despencer. He would next refer to a paper for which he had moved in 1828. It related to the number of persons employed, and the comparative amount of their salaries in the years 1797 and 1827. In 1797 there were 16,267 persons employed about the revenue, and their salaries amounted to one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand five hundred and sixty-one pounds. The average salary, therefore, of each man, amounted, in 1797, to eighty-four pounds. In 1827, there were 22,912 persons employed, whose gross salary amounted to 2,755,000*l*., while the average salary of each was 121*l*. Thus, it appeared, there was an increase of one-third in the number of persons, and that 50 per cent. was added to the amount of salary. But it was, at the same time, curious to observe the difference in the price of wheat now, and at a more remote period. And here he would observe with Mr. Horner, that although it was usual to take the precious metals as the standard, yet that breadcorn was the real standard; and in this he was borne out by Mr. Locke, who had declared, that the wheat was, in fact, the standard by which all things must be ultimately determined. Now, in 1810, wheat was 105s. a quarter; it was at present 55s. a quarter;—500,000 quarters, therefore, in 1810, were equivalent to one million quarters at present. It was, consequently, obvious, that there was great unfairness in our having salaries doubled, while we have our standard at but half its former value [cheers.] He would not occupy the attention of the House much longer; but as others had been allowed to express their feelings and opinions with respect to the Administration, perhaps the House would give him leave to say a few words upon the subject. He confessed that he was one of those who had not witnessed, without jealousy, the elevation of the Noble Duke at the head of the Government to the situation he then held. He certainly had not agreed with the Hon. Member for Hertfordshire, that a military education was the best for a Minister destined to conduct the affairs of a great and free people: he remembered what the historian had related, and feared that such a person would be but too apt to introduce the doctrines of the camp into the Cabinet, and to incline to recognise no connection between a Prince and his people but that of stern authority on the one part, and of rigid obedience upon the other. But, upon a little reflection, he felt disposed to alter his opinions, and to conclude that he, who had witnessed the courage and noble nature of the British people under so many climes [hear!]—that he, who had led them so often, and led them invariably to victory, must more than any other man respect those institutions under which his follow-countrymen had become brave, and wise, and free; and he might proudly and truly add, the lords of human kind [loud cheers]. He found that he had not been mistaken. In the very first Session of his Administration the Noble Duke supported the Bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which had been introduced by his Noble Friend (Lord John Russell); who thus added one more obligation to the many which the nation already owed to the illustrious family of Russell [cheers]. In the next Session the Noble Duke established a farther claim upon their gratitude, by conferring the merited honours of his profession upon a Learned Gentleman lately a Member of that House (Mr. Denman), whom it had been attempted to crush, for having defended an unhappy woman. And then the Noble Duke had carried that measure which, when Mr. Pitt was forming the Union between Ireland and this country, he (Mr. Pitt) had declared to be the key-stone upon which all the anticipated benefits must rest—a measure which Mr. Fox, when Minister, never ventured to bring forward—a measure which when, introduced by Lords Grey and Grenville, was the cause of their being hurled from power—a measure which Grattan, the advocate and champion of Ireland, would, in the full warmth of his impetuous feelings, have died to accomplish—a measure which Mr. Canning despaired of carrying, and fell in that despair an untimely sacrifice to calumny and disappointment in great designs—Yes,

"A fiery soul which, working out its way,
Fretted his pigmy body to decay,
And o'erinformed the tenement of clay."

But this measure, the Duke of Wellington, undaunted by the ill success of many great men, did triumphantly carry and, thus, after years of darkness and bondage, has bestowed the blessings of religious light and liberty upon the country, by establishing religious peace upon the basis of the civil rights [loud cheers]. For all this they owed him a deep debt of gratitude, but [illegible] gratitude was

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Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

short-lived—events were pressing on events, and the tide was continually driving onwards, and therefore they must not lag behind. If, then, they found all classes of Members—political economists—lawyers—free-trade men, —Whigs and Tories—all rallying under the Government, he did not think there was anything improper in other persons forming what might be called a taxation party, and endeavouring to reduce the burthens of the country [cheer]. And he was the more inclined to this, when he observed the strange fashion in which the Noble Duke sought after his recruits. To-day he got Lord Roslyn for the Ordnance—the next he stepped into the ranks of old Opposition for an Attorney-General—the next he dropped amongst the free trade men for a tame elephant to preside over the Board of control; in all these adventures he was successful, and seemed, in fact, to have discovered some nostrum to dissolve the link of party, while an experiment was carried on with all these discordant materials thrown into the crucible, and fused down into one heterogeneous mass, (for the benefit of the alchymist who blew the coals [loud cheers]. but he (Sir James Graham,) thought that there could not be much public virtue when there was no such thing as party. He thought that under these circumstances there was no course open to public men except that of trying each question by its abstract merits, without reference to the quarter from which it might come or the motives which might have dictated its introduction, and above all, without regard to its effects upon the fortunes of the Administration. He was ready to act in concert with Sir E. Knatchbull, or with his Honourable Relative, the Member for Yorkshire. He saw no reason why he should not. He would not be deterred from so doing when he deemed it expedient. He was a free and independent Member; he owed no obligation to any except the people who had returned him. To them he owed the honour of addressing the Commons of England, whom, with all their faults, he considered the noblest assembly of freemen in the civilized world. The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving the Resolution we have already given in the body of his speech.

(To be Concluded in next Supplement.)

English Extracts.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 4.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Captain Frederick Harvey, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice George Marryat, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Dated 31st December 1829.

6th Regiment of Foot, Captain John Gallwey, from half-pay 71st Foot, to be Captain, vice John Gifford Cowell, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Dated 2d February 1830,

8th Foot, Staff-Surgeon James Hunton Cardiff, M. D, from the half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Mostyn, appointed to the 47th Foot. Dated 14th January 1830,

9th Foot, Lieutenant Arthur Charles Chichester, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph H. Taylor, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Dated 2d February 1830,

12th Foot, Lieutenant Richard Lechmere, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice George Vandeleur, who exchanges, Dated 31st December 1829.

14th Foot, Edward Senior, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Goode, who retires, Dated 7th January 1830,

15th Foot, Gentleman Cadet John A Cole, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase; vice Campbell, promoted in the 22d Foot, Dated 14th January 1830,

17th Foot,—To be Ensigns.

Ensign Henry Reynolds, from the 63d Foot, vice Campbell, appointed to the 42d Foot, Dated 31st Dec. 1829

Robert Campbell, Gent, by purchase, vice Robertson, appointed to the 71st Foot. Dated 2d Feb. 1830,

22nd Foot, Ensign E. S. N. Campbell, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Mylne, deceased, Dated 14th Jan. 1830.

37th Foot, Lieutenant George Briscoe Whalley, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Frederick Cobbold, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Dated 2d Feb. 1830,

41st Foot, Ensign Charles Alexander Sheppard, from the 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Glasgow, who retires. Dated 2d Feb. 1830,

42d Foot, Ensign Colin George Campbell, from the 17th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, promoted, Dated 31st Dec. 1829,

45th Foot, Ensign John Charles Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tupper, who retires Dated 7th January 1830,

Robert William Johnson, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Campbell, Dated 7th January 1830,

47th Foot, Surgeon Henry Thornton Mostyn, from the 8th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Archibald Millar, who retires upon half-pay, Dated 14th January 1830,

49th Foot, Captain Harry Smith Ormond to be Major, without purchase, vice Lamont, deceased. Dated 31st December 1829,

Lieutenant John Otter, to be Captain, vice Ormond, Dated 31st December 1829,

Ensign Hugh Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Otter, Dated 31st Dec. 1829,

Gentleman Cadet William P, K, Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Parker. Dated 31st Dec. 1829,

53d Foot, Charles Inge, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Delmé, promoted, Dated 7th January 1830,

54th Foot, Ensign Henry Brown to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Tincombe, who retires. Dated 31st Dec. 1829,

H. Nevile, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brown, [illegible] 31st Dec. 1829.

58th Foot, Lieutenant James Watson Boyes from half-pay 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant vice Richard Heyliger Creaghe, who exchanges. Dated 31st Dec. 1829.

63d Foot, George Brookes Pratt, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase vice Reynolds, appointed to the 17th Foot. Dated 31st Dec. 1829.

71st Foot, Captain Francis Upjohn, from half-pay 2d West India Regiment to be Captain, vice Nenon Alexander Connor, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 31st Dec. 1829.

Lieutenant Anthony Robert L'Estrange, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Upjohn who retires. Dated 7th Jan. 1830.

Ensign William James Myers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice L'Estrange. Dated 7th Jan. 1830.

To be Ensigns.

James Fitzmaurice Scott, Gent. by purchase vice Myers. Dated 7th January 1830.

Ensign James H. C. Robertson, from the 7th Foot, vice Sheppard promoted, in the 41st Foot Dated 2d February 1830.

George Gordon, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lance, Dated 2d February 1830.

80th Foot, Captain Henry Sykes Stephens from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Lord William Francis Montagu, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated 2d February 1830.

83d Foot, Ensign Albert Watson to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ball, deceased. Dated 14th January 1830.

Gentleman Cadet George Grey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Watson. Dated 14th Jan. 1830.

87th Foot, Cornet George Augustus Frederick Cunynghame, from half-pay Cape Corps of Cavalry, to be second Lieutenant, vice Charles Frederick MacMahon, who exchange. Dated 2d Feb. 1830.

97th Foot, George Robert Cummin, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gillow, whose appointment has not taken place. Dated 7th Jan. 1830.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff-Surgeon George Richard Melin, from the half-pay, to be Surgeon to the Forces vice Griffin, retired on half-pay. Dated 14th Jan. 1830.

BREVET.

Colonel Robert Houston, of the Hon'ble East India Company's Service, and Lieutenant Governor of the Seminary at Addiscombe, to be Colonel in the Army whilst holding that appointment under the Court of Directors. Dated 1st Jan. 1830.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S LETTER.

TO SIR J. MALCOLM.

We are positively informed, and that only in confirmation of our former statement, that Lord Ellenborough is no longer considered a member of the present Administration. Mr. Spring Rice brought under the notice of the House of Commons last night his lordship's extraordinary letter to Sir John Malcolm (or *Elchee Jan Malkool Mout*, as he is called in the Calcutta newspaper), and Mr. Peel's answer went to the effect that the said letter, as it appeared in the *Morning Journal* of the 29th of January last, was authentic, and one of an extremely injudicious nature, the publication of which the Government and Lord Ellenborough himself much regretted. But at the same time, the Right Honourable Secretary, although he made these admissions, exerted himself to screen the conduct of the noble lord. Of this conduct we nevertheless, think that scarcely two opinions can be entertained. Lord Ellenborough had no right even in jest—even to his best bosom friend—to avow such sentiments relative to the conduct of the judges, or the intention of the Ministry to renew the charter. The private opinions of servants of the Crown on official matters are public property. Confidential intimations interchanged between one public functionary and another are indications of what passes at Cabinet dinners and excites discussion in Downing-street. What Lord Ellenborough writes to *Elchee Jan Malkool Mout*—or Sir John Malcolm writes to *Juhun Men Suhur*—are official and Cabinet opinions, and deserve to be treated as such in Parliament.—*Morning Journal, February 6.*

EAST INDIA MONOPOLY.—Sir John Malcolm.

Committees were appointed by both Houses of Parliament last night to enquire into the state of the India Company and the trade of this country with the East. All the questions of finance, government, and commerce of India will be investigated by one committee only in each house, as it has been thought that all these subjects are so closely connected that a distribution of them among several committees would rather perplex than [illegible] the whole inquiry.

[illegible]n, for instance, on the part of the [illegible] the profit derived from its com[illegible] is a necessary aid to its territorial fin[illegible] allegation of this kind, it is obvious, will be best discussed by a body which can at once consider what aid the territorial revenue of India really requires, and at what sacrifice the assistance which is claimed for it is afforded by the China monopoly.

The Ministers in both houses declared that they had made no engagement—that they had no contract, direct or implied with the East India Company. The whole question is open—to be decided on its merits.

Some discussion took place in the course of the debate, on a letter which was addressed by Lord ELLENBOROUGH to Sir JOHN MALCOLM, principally concerning the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay, and the appointment of two of the present Judges of that Court. The letter, though it treated of official matters only, was professedly a private one, and seems to have been made public by the indiscretion of the person to whom it was addressed. We have heard it remarked by one who has witnessed a great many criminal trials, that it may be said offenders are punished more frequently for what they have said than for what they have done; for conviction, in a large proportion of cases, is grounded not on the crimes themselves, or on positive evidence, but on imprudent confidences and declarations of the offending party. This seems to have been the case with Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who has not acted or thought in an unusual manner, but, having poured his private opinions unreservedly into a very leaky vessel, he is now baited as a punishment, not for his guilt, but his imprudence. The simile of the wild elephent and the tame ones has of course been fatal to him, as it shews his forgetfulness of the first duty of an official man—that of maintaining a decent hypocrisy, against the temptation even of a joke.

Considered independently of its language, the candour of which is inexcusable even in a private letter, we have no doubt that Lord ELLENBOROUGH's conduct has been much on a par with that of his predecessors in office; and, indeed, independently of any example, is, under the circumstances of the case, very reprehensible. There was a conflict between the King's Court of Bombay and the Government, on a question concerning the jurisdiction which the former claimed to exercise over native Indians beyond the limits of the Presidency—a conflict carried on with intemperance on both sides. The Privy Council—the proper court of appeal—has decided that the conduct of the Judges was illegal; and, as far as we can judge of its effects, it certainly appears to us to have been mischievous and absurd. It was necessary for the Government to support in this controversy one or other of the parties, and it was not unreasonable that they should choose to support that party which the highest legal authorities here had declared to be in the right. The substance of the letter seems to have been to assure the Governor of Bombay that the Government at home approved of his conduct, but that it would not be necessary to recall Sir J. GRANT (which in the case of the Indian Judges the KING has the power to do,) since he had only been guilty of an error in judgment; and if he again fell into the same error, the opinions of the two new Judges—which we must always bear in mind were the correct ones—would outweigh his. If this had been properly larded with grave professions, it would have been deemed extremely judicious—Sir JOHN MALCOLM would not have thought it worth while to shew it; but, instead of humbug, came the unfortunate simile of the elephant, which, as is generally the case with anything which a statesman thinks particularly facetious, is remembered to the cost of the utterer.

A very similar comparison, by the way, is to be found somewhere in the works of Sir E. Coke who likened to the elephant a "perfect parliament-man," on account of a great many good qualities, which we forget, and which are not recalled to our memory by a daily perusal of the debates. But some of the sagacious brutes who sit in the two houses remind us of one quality which has been admired in their archetypes—that of grasping extremely small as well as large objects; and the manner in which the slender portion of blame in this private letter has been twisted and turned affords an exemplification of this power.

The Judges in India are not meant to be—are not by law—independent of the *Crown*; they are independent only of the local Government, but they are removable at the pleasure of the King. It would be, however, on this very account, the less necessary to appoint incapable men on account of their subserviency. If this has been done, it should be a matter of substantive charge against the Adminstration; but is not in the letter that evidence of that fact can be collected.—*Globe, February 10.*

IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant held his firt levee for the season on Tuesday, and it is said by the *Dublin Evening Post* to have been more numerously attended than any for some years past. The first drawing-room was fixed for Thursday. It is understood that, at the suggestion of the Duchess of Northumberland, his excellency has resolved to hold a chapter of the order of St. Patrick. This would do great service to the trade and manufactures of Dublin.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have just issued an address to the clergy and laity under their charge, in which they speak in glowing terms of the healing effects of the Relief Bill, and pass a high eulogy on the Duke of Wellington, "the most distinguished of Ireland's own sons—a hero and a legislator"—for having paved the way to the establishment of peace and justice in their long-distracted country.

On the last day of term, Mr. Henry Grattan pleaded guilty to the alledged libels, so that no further proceedings on the part of the crown can be undertaken against him until May next.

Mr. Radford Roe, the attorney who was some time since convicted in Dublin of subornation of perjury, was sentenced, in the Court of King's Bench, on Thursday week, to ten months' imprisonment, dated from May last; and after the expiration of that time, to be transported to New South Wales for the term of six years.

The election for the county of Meath takes place on the 22d; Lord Killeen is expected to walk over the course.

Messrs. Sheil, O'Loghlen, Farrell, and Lit[illegible]ton, are shortly to be promoted to the rank of King's Counsel.

Since the Union, or within thirty years, 500 churches have been built in Ireland, 54 are now in progress of building, and 99 have been enlarged; also 519 glebe-houses have been built within the same period, and 27 are now in progress.

A great sensation has been excited at Belfast and its neighbourhood, by the arrest of a Presbyterian minister, on Sunday week, by the armed constabulary, at the door of the meeting-house at Grey-abbey, where he had officiated upwards of thirty years. There had been some disputes among the congregation; and Mr. Montgomery, a magistrate, thought proper to adopt this summary mode of putting an end to them. The matter has been warmly taken up by the Remonstrant Presbytery of Bangor.—*Atlas, Feb. 21.*

KING'S COLLEGE, forming one of the Wings of Somerset-House, Strand.

(From the *Observer.*)

The preparations for the new edifice of King's College are now considerably advanced, though the ceremony called laying the first stone has not yet taken place, nor have we learned that the time for that imposing affair has been fixed, or the personage chosen upon whom the honour of the great deed is to devolve. "The King, God bless him," has now become a little too ancient for feats of that class, and possibly his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland may represent Majesty upon the occasion. Since the 7th of last September, 300 has been the average number of men employed in excavating and laying the foundations, the greater part of which are now up to the ground level. For those near the Strand it has not been necessary to sink more than about six feet nor more than 14 even close to the river. Like all buildings upon a declivity, one end of the edifice would contain a much greater number of floors than the other, were it not arranged that the more spacious apartments are to be at the end of the building, where the ground desceads, namely, next the river, and the rooms of lesser dimensions at the north end.

The area which this edifice will occupy contains between 50,000 and 60,000 square feet. On the south it is bounded by the Thames, on the west by the east-end of Somerset-house, on the north by the Straud, and on the east by Strand-lane.

From north to south it measures about 400 feet, and from east to west upwards of 150. Two houses in the Strand have already been bought and taken down, and, if insuperable obstacles do not present themselves, possibly others may hereafter be purchased. The contractor, Mr. Martin, has merely undertaken for perfecting what is technically called the carcass,—namely, the walls and roof, for which he is to receive somewhat upwards of 60,000*l.*, the work to be completed within three years, The time we should humbly conceive would be more than sufficient for all even to the most minute finishings of the interior, if expedition were the object. Mr. Beckford, of Fonthill, would get up such a building in half the time, even without the aid of torch-light. But Mr. Martin has his full three years and may proceed with all the economy to which abundance of time is, in such undertakings, so eminently conducive. It has been proposed, we understand, to complete the interior portion of the building, not by contract, but in conformity with plans and specifications, the whole being subsequently surveyed, the actual prices of labour allowed, and also the trade prices of timber and other materials with a per centage on the timber, &c., but not on the labour, to Mr. Martin, or whoever else may be employed to superintend; for the conductors are not bound to that gentleman beyond the mere contract for the carcass.

The site, as the reader must have already anticipated precludes any exercise of architectural invention, or combination. It must be a *fac simile* of the one wing of Somerset-house, or it cannot be called into existence at all; that is, it must present to the river a short terrace and a pitiful little front of 80, or 90, or perhaps 100 feet, composed of an archway, surmounted by a short colonnade of four small Corinthian columns, not fluted, with an advanced section of the building decorated with four pilasters; and this, at best, is to be the grand point of "King's College;" for that which will run along the east end of Somerset-house, is probably to be built in conformity with the sides of the present quadrangle, of which that edifice is principally composed; and as it must stand in immediate proximity to Somerset-house anything like a noble or imposing effect is totally out of the question. Though there will be an entrance from the Strand, the spot occupied by the two houses recently pulled down affords no capabilites, as Brown would say; and thus the whole architectural character of this great national and metropolitan edifice is, its being a copy of an unfinished wing of Somerset-house; and its splendid triumphs dwindle into being nothing more or less than the new wing of that building. The observation is made from no feeling of hostility to the principle of the establishment, and none can be more willing than we are to admit how highly desirable it it that Somerset-house should be completed, but a mere adjunction of a set of Government offices is not the sort of habitation in which [illegible] expect who have lived in Oxford or Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, or even Aberdeen, remains to see a British university located [illegible].

To the particulars given above, there [illegible] little further to be added, except that the estimated saving effected by avoiding land carriage of materials, owing to the proximity of the river, will not be less than 5 per cent. upon the whole expenditure. There are but three varieties of stone used---Portland, Yorkshire, and Scotch Granite. The average number of masons employed is about 25, but more than 80 or 100 will soon be called into activity. There are [illegible] bricklayers engaged at present, and their [illegible] will be speedily augmented. Much of [illegible] ters' work is done on Mr. Martin's own [illegible] but 12 or 13 carpenters are generally [illegible] on the ground itself, a few smiths [illegible] tisans. The payment [illegible] average [illegible] and the ultimate cost [illegible] the whole probably not be less [illegible] ceed and prosper, [illegible] its warmest advocate [illegible] failure and misfortune [illegible] it can have, may possibly [illegible]

The Earl of Mexbor[illegible] morning, at Methley P[illegible]

We hear from good a[illegible] Smith will succeed our [illegible] the Plymouth comma[illegible]

BOMBAY.—P[illegible] prietors, [illegible] RIGBY; [illegible] to the Ed[illegible]